



DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE 1966 ANNUAL REPORT for THE DISTRICT

by

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and

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INDEX TO SECTIONS

	<i>page</i>
1. VITAL STATISTICS	7
2. HEALTH SERVICES	13
3. SANITATION	16
4. HOUSING	21
5. FOOD	22
6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES	23
7. CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT	28



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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Vice-Chairman of the Council Councillor B. J. MOUGHTON, M.A.(Oxon.),
M.C.L.(McGill)

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on

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Councillor C. B. VENUS
2. DORKING & DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE
Councillor Mrs. S. KING
3. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JOINT COMMITTEE
Councillor G. K. MUSSELL, Councillor S. V. KENWARD
Councillor W. R. BUTLER

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

*THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

†D. ALLAN, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

†§A. E. GREENSMITH, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

†D. D. HEATH, M.A.P.H.I.

‡T. E. D. BRAY, M.A.P.H.I. (from 1.3.66)

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk MISS E. E. NOLAN

Junior Shorthand Typist/Clerk MISS S. LOCK

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

MRS. S. EADE (to 30.9.66), MISS P. LANG

Rodent Operator

G. ANSCOMB

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Leatherhead Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

†Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

§Holds the Royal Society of Health Diploma for Smoke Inspectors.

‡Holds the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

July 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is an honour, and indeed a pleasure, to present the Annual Report for 1966, which describes the health of the District and the many activities of the Public Health Department during the year. Fortunately, Dorking would appear to be a salubrious area and perchance the frequently balmy air, the shelter of Boxhill, and the rural setting make it a Surrey Shangri-la.

The birth-rate was lower than in 1965 and this may in part be due to the closing of the St. Aubyn's Home for unmarried mothers and also the implications of more effective family planning methods. There were less deaths in 1966 than in 1965 and numerous factors may be involved, including age and sex structure of the population and variations in climate. Coronary disease claimed nineteen deaths between the ages of 45 and 65 and the male, in common with national statistics, fared worse than his female counterpart. Is this due to the sometimes frustrating demands and high tempo of present working life or the lack of mental peace and satisfaction at home due to neighbourly competition in trying to maintain the most expensive car, a multiplicity of cars, the largest house and the height of feminine fashions? Perhaps the restlessness of our teenage population is being emulated by older persons who have not the same youthful hearts and arteries but, notwithstanding, wish to be 'with it'. Feelings of inadequacy may even assail us as we sit in the seclusion of our gardens, whilst friends and neighbours are motoring to the Coast at weekends, apparently relaxing on crowded beaches and then joining the tedious crawl home amidst exhaust fumes and frayed tempers. Have we lost the art of enjoying tranquillity?

Deaths due to lung cancer continue to thin the ranks of the over-45's, but regrettably mortality later in life does not daunt young people who wish to taste life to the full with the grave seemingly so far ahead. Nevertheless, being a non-smoker has substantial compensations such as better class lungs, more money for clothes and holidays and freedom from an obnoxious habit which is all too frequently objectionable to inoffensive bystanders.

The year was free from any significant infectious disease and gastro-intestinal infections were few in number. I should like to suppose that the residents of Dorking are more hygienic in their habits than those of other parts of the country and that foodhandlers at home, in food shops and in catering establishments are meticulous in ensuring clean food. In all probability we are merely lucky, awaiting a serious food-borne outbreak to shock us out of our sense of false security.

Some 450 caravans on Boxhill are permanently occupied, presenting the Council's Housing Committee with difficult problems. Initially young people may manage reasonably well with one child, but almost inevitably the family proliferates with lack not only of living space but also play space. Children in these circumstances may become as acutely deprived of normal young animal activity as their town cousins in high blocks of flats. The young or middle-aged

caravan-dweller can at any time be struck down by a serious or disabling disease, which requires proper housing accommodation. Elderly persons, who earlier on enjoyed caravan life, begin to find even the best equipped vans a burden as age and infirmity afflict them. Villages such as Brockham, North Holmwood, and Westcott have their own long-standing pattern of community life, traditions, and a sense of sharing something tangible, whereas the several caravan sites on Boxhill lack similar stability with their substantial population of 'foreigners' to the District. No doubt many are happy and satisfied with this form of living accommodation, but not a few, in despair of ever setting up a home, choose it as a second best and in time find conditions so intolerable as to cause family breakdown. With the present shortage of Council properties it is far from a happy picture, especially when serious medical conditions in caravan dwellers have to await much-needed rehousing indefinitely.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council for their interest and support during the year. My thanks are also due to the Chief Officers and their staffs for ready help in various problems. I am deeply indebted to Mr. Allan and his staff for their continued loyalty and hard work, especially Miss P. Lang who has been carrying the full load of the clerical work of the Department since we lost the valued services of Mrs. S. Eade to the St. Ives Urban District Council Public Health Department. Lastly I must not forget to mention my own office staff, 'tucked away' on the top floor of the Red House, Leatherhead, for their spirited aid and concern in health matters.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1966

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1966	1965	1936
Area (acres)	9,511	9,511	9,511
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	22,604	22,604	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year)	23,100	23,200	16,720
Density (persons per acre)	2.42	2.42	1.8
Number of inhabited houses	7,153	7,046	4,051
Rateable value	£1,124,720	£1,095,268	£177,485
Product of a Penny Rate	£4,490	£4,420	£675

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	357	178	179			
Legitimate	337	169	168			
Illegitimate	20	9	11			
				1966	1965	1936
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				15.4	17.4	16.4
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 population				14.9	16.9	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				5.6	4.9	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	5	4	1			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				13.8	7.4	24.9

DEATHS		1966	1965	1936
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
Total	249	132	117	
Crude death rate per 1,000 population		10.8	11.9	13.4
Standardised death rate per 1,000 population		9.6	10.6	11.2

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	5	2	3			
Legitimate	4	1	3			
Illegitimate	1	1	—			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:						
Total				14.0	14.9	47.4
Legitimate				11.9	15.7	42.1
Illegitimate				2.9	—	153.8

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	2	3	*
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	5.6	7.4	*

Early Neonatal Mortality	<i>1966</i>	<i>1965</i>	<i>1936</i>
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	2	3	*
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	5.6	7.4	*
Perinatal Mortality			
Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	19.3	14.7	*
Maternal Mortality			
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	—	—	*
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	*

**Figures not produced in 1936*

The Registrar General’s estimated population of 23,100 at mid-year 1965 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this Report. It represents a decrease of 100 on the estimate for 1965, said by the Registrar General to be due to a drop in the number of civilian resident electorate. A natural increase of 108 resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 357 of which 178 were males and 179 females. The crude birth rate was 15.4 per 1,000 population which is lower than the previous two years.

As sex and age distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations, a comparability factor (0.97) has been supplied by the Registrar General, which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 14.9 is obtained, compared with a rate of 17.7 for England and Wales.

Twenty births, or 5.6 per cent of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, compared with 4.9 in 1965.

Five still births occurred giving a still birth rate of 13.8 compared with 7.4 in 1965.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 249 made up of 132 males and 117 females. The crude death rate was 10.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 11.9 in the previous year.

As in the case of births, a comparability factor (0.89) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor reduces it from 10.8 to 9.6. This death rate compares favourably with the figure of 11.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths from Cancer

(including Lung Cancer Mortality Rate from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Lung Cancer	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1926–1935	192	1.7	—	—
1936–1945	338	1.8	—	—
1946–1949	164	1.0	—	—
1950–1955	246	2.0	0.40	83.5
1956–1960	262	2.4	0.46	92.0
1961	47	2.2	0.31	85.7
1962	56	2.4	0.62	71.4
1963	50	2.2	0.53	91.6
1964	45	1.9	0.61	91.9
1965	66	2.8	0.60	71.4
1966	49	2.1	0.51	100.0

Deaths from Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels

(including Coronary Disease Mortality from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Coronary Disease	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1927–1935	440	4.0	—	—
1936–1945	1,008	5.4	—	—
1946–1949	475	5.9	—	—
1950–1955	791	6.5	1.2	64.1
1956–1960	684	6.5	1.8	63.1
1961	141	6.3	2.5	48.2
1962	174	7.7	2.6	58.6
1963	140	6.2	2.1	58.3
1964	140	6.0	2.2	60.6
1965	150	6.4	2.6	57.3
1966	142	6.1	2.3	62.9

Infant Mortality

There were five deaths of infants under 1 year of age, a decrease of one on the figure for 1965. The infant mortality rate was 14.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.9 for England and Wales. Three of the deaths occurred within one week of birth.

Causes of Death	1966	1965
Prematurity	—	—
Congenital defects	—	1
Respiratory failure	4	3
Brain injury	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1
Intestinal obstruction	—	1
	5	6

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1965
(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1965)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	26.8	19.1	14.9	142	82.5
1891 - 1900	29.9	22.1	18.2	14.4	153	92.5
1901 - 1910	27.2	21.6	15.4	14.2	128	86.5
1911 - 1920	21.8	16.5	14.3	13.2	100	70.5
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.5	12.1	13.2	72	49.0
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58.7	31.0
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43.1	19.2
1951 - 1960	15.8	13.7	11.6	12.3	24.8	23.1
1961	17.4	17.0	12.0	11.3	21.6	29.4 (11)†
1962	18.0	17.1	11.9	12.3	21.6	15.9 (6)
1963	18.2	15.6	12.2	10.5	21.1	11.0 (4)
1964	18.4	16.6	11.3	10.2	19.9	20.3 (8)
1965	18.1	16.9	11.5	10.6	19.0	14.9 (6)
1966	17.7	14.9	11.7	9.2	18.9	14.0 (5)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

		<i>All</i>	<i>4</i>										
	<i>Sex</i>	<i>ages</i>	<i>wks.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75 &</i>
			<i>-1</i>	<i>yr.</i>									<i>over</i>
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other forms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Poliomyelitis—Acute	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
11. Malignant neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
13. Malignant neoplasm—Uterus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	6
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	3	3
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	9
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	13
18. Coronary disease—Angina	M	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	8	13
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	6
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
20. Other heart disease	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	10
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16
21. Other circulatory disease	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
22. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
	F	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
24. Bronchitis	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

				4										
				All										
				-4 wks.										
		Sex	ages	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 &	over
				yr.										
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	
	F	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
34. All other accidents	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
35. Suicide	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL—All causes		M	132	—	2	1	1	3	1	7	24	36	56	
		F	117	2	1	—	—	3	2	5	20	26	58	

Deaths from Vehicular Accidents

Four residents died as a result of injuries received in vehicular accidents. One was a pedestrian at the time of the accident.

Age Groups	1966	1965
5-14 years	—	—
15-24 years	1	2
55-64 years	2	1
75 and over	1	1
	—	—
	4	4

Other Accidental Deaths

Three people died as a result of accidents, two due to barbiturate poisoning and one due to asphyxia caused by inhalation of stomach contents.

Age Groups	1966	1965
4 weeks to 1 year	1	—
25-34 years	2	1
35-44 years	—	1
75 and over	—	1
	—	—
	3	3

Suicide

Two deaths due to barbiturate poisoning and one by drowning were attributed to suicide.

Age Groups	1966	1965
15-24 years	—	1
25-34 years	2	—
75 and over	1	—
	—	—
	3	1

Maternal Mortality

There was again no death due to maternal causes during 1966.

2. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical, and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district. During the year one case of food poisoning was removed to East Surrey Hospital.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Park Hospital, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food, and water taken by the Public Health Department.

The bacteriological examination of the following specimens was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Positive Results</i>
Faeces	37	5
Food	8	—

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is the function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead (telephone Burgh Heath 53491), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunization and vaccination, ambulance and home help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, under the direction of Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal	Dorking General Hospital	Mon., 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion, Leatherhead	Tues., 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. and Thurs., 2 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	Mon. and Wed., 2–4 p.m.
	Brockham House, Brockham	1st and 3rd Fri., 2 p.m.
	Reading Room, Westcott	2nd and 4th Mon., 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd and 4th Wed., 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Headley	2nd and 4th Mon. p.m.
	Village Hall, N. Holmwood	1st and 3rd Thurs., 2 p.m.
	The Mansion, Leatherhead	Fri., 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	Mon., 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion, Leatherhead	Mon., 9.30 a.m.

Health Centre for the Elderly	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	Tues., p.m.
Chest	Dorking General Hospital	Fri., 10 a.m.
Dental	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene St., Dorking	By Appointment
Eye	" " " "	" "
Remedial Exercises	" " " "	" "
Speech	" " " "	" "
Chiropody	" " " "	" "
Family Planning Association	Dorking General Hospital	Tues., 6–7.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Redhill County Hospital	Males: Mon., 5–7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital,	Males: Tues. and Fri., 5–7 p.m.
	Guildford	Females: Mon., 3–7 p.m.
		Thurs., 9.30–11 a.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)	

Health Education

In collaboration with the County Health Services, arrangements were made during the year for the display of posters on Council notice-boards, in libraries and other suitable locations in Council premises.

‘Meals on Wheels’

This service, operated through the good offices of the W.V.S. organisation, delivers a cooked mid-day meal twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays—to the elderly and infirm.

During the year ended 31st December, 1966, 3,721 meals were supplied in this way, and a subsidy of £191 8s. 0d. was paid by the Council towards their cost.

The maximum subsidy allowed by the Council is 1s. 2d. per meal, up to a maximum of £250 per financial year.

Family Planning Association

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Higgs. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, and with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility, and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

During the year a total of 1,033 visits were made to the Clinic, including 140 first visits.

The Samaritans

A branch of ‘The Samaritans’ was opened in 1966 at Woodbridge Road, Guildford. The emergency telephone number is Guildford 2345. There are also branches at 5 St. Mary’s Road, Reigate, telephone number 48444, and at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead, telephone number 5555. Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47

This section of the 1948 Act gives power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and are unable to manage for themselves.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to the Local Authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of a person found to be in such conditions. An Amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

Action was taken in one case under this section during the year.

Mortuary Facilities

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and 40 bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. Twenty-two of these were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital for post-mortem examination.

Disposal of the Dead—Cremation

There is a crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, which is used by many residents of the Dorking Urban District as a means of disposal of the dead.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains, and the supply again proved to be adequate, pure and wholesome.

Mickleham, Box Hill, and Brockham receive supplies derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley, and Leatherhead. The water supplying the remainder of the district is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, some of it from the Lower Greensand, and the rest from a bore into the Hythe beds.

The amount of free carbon dioxide reported in previous years as being present in water from the Dorking source (between 2 and 40 p.p.m.) was consistently lower, the usual being 2 or 3 p.p.m., while on one occasion only was it as high as 12 p.p.m.

Reports were received on 37 samples of the supplies, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out by the Company's laboratory.

Typical results of chemical examination of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	<i>Leatherhead Pumping Station</i>	<i>Dorking Pumping Station</i>
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a few minute chalk particles	Clear and bright
Colour	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Less than 2	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	9.3	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Nil	3
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	240	350
Total Solids	160	235
Chlorides as Cl.	20	18
Alkilinity as		
Calcium Carbonate	43	105
Hardness: Total	88	160
Carbonate	43	105
Non-Carbonate ..	45	55
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.1	7.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.002	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.12	0.030
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value		
(3 hrs. at 37°C.)	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	0.12	0.15
Metals: Iron	Nil	Nil
Other metals	Nil	Nil
Fluoride	0.1 p.p.m.	0.1 p.p.m.

Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink:—

Dwelling-houses supplied by a piped main supply	7,274
„ „ „ „ „ piped private supply	3
„ „ „ „ „ standpipe	9
„ „ „ „ „ well	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The total weight of refuse deposited at the Council’s tip during 1966 was 8,381 tons 14 cwts. 1 qr. This was made up as follows: house refuse resulting from the weekly collection in the urban area, 5,441 tons 13 cwts. (a decrease for the third successive year); trade refuse, delivered to the tip by tradespeople, 1,059 tons 10 cwts. 3 qrs. (a hundred tons more than last year); refuse collected by the Dorking & Horley Rural District Council from those parts of the rural district to which the tip is reasonably accessible, 1,680 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. (an increase of one hundred tons); excess household refuse, i.e. items such as discarded bedsteads and mattresses, old cycle frames, etc., which are dealt with by a special collection, an excellent way of reducing the indiscriminate dumping of such articles into ponds, ditches and hedge bottoms with resultant disfigurement of the countryside, 76 tons 4 cwts.; and in addition 123 tons 15 cwts. 1 qr. of house refuse accepted from the Leatherhead area whilst repairs were being carried out at the Leatherhead Urban District Council’s plant.

Owing to the condition of the Council’s bulldozer in use at the tip, the recurrent cost of hiring during repairs, and the cost of replacement, the Surveyor recommended consideration of the advantages of continuous hire. The Council accepted the suggestion and towards the end of the year, work at the tip was taken over by a contractor who supplies plant and a driver.

Tip maintenance was good, and included routine treatment with an insecticide powder as a precaution against the breeding of flies and insect pests. The Council’s rodent operator kept the tip under observation as usual throughout the year, but had to deal with only three rat infestations of a minor nature.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

No fresh developments arose during the year. Connections to the Box Hill main drainage scheme continued, though at a reduced rate, and nearly eighty per cent of those possible have now been connected. We shall soon be able to have a reasonably accurate assessment of the number of residents who, for one reason or another, are failing to take advantage of the availability of the sewer.

Final details of the proposed surface water drainage scheme for the western area of the town were in course of preparation, and it is anticipated that this scheme will go out to tender in 1967.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS

The Chief Public Health Inspector’s report contains a summary of the number of caravans in the area, the figures shown being very little different from those of last year.

While, in general, conditions on the sites continue to improve, from time to time cases arise in some of the older smaller caravans whereby increases in family create problems the real solution for which is re-housing. As, however, the demands of other sectors of the community have also to be considered, it is usually impossible to offer any hope of early relief.

In July, the Committee received Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 26/66 regarding the provision of caravan sites for gypsies and other travellers and giving details of the gypsy population in counties and county boroughs as ascertained on a census of them taken in March 1965. The Committee noted that the Minister suggested that each county council should take the initiative in assessing the need for the provision of sites within its area and consult with the district council on how the need could best be met.

In September, the Committee were informed that the Surrey County Council had written asking what plans had been or would be made to provide sites within the district.

At the time of the census referred to, there were only two gypsy families living in the Council's area, both being here only temporarily while on their way elsewhere.

The Committee's recommendation, approved by the Council, was to inform the County Council that the Council did not propose to take any action on the provision of sites for gypsies, since there was no need for such sites in the Council's district.

SHOPS ACTS, 1950 to 1965

During the year 58 inspections were recorded for the purpose of the above Acts. Further details are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Public Health Inspectors made 109 visits to swimming pools and took 77 samples of the water. Two of the pools are privately owned, but open to the public, and the remaining three are at schools—two private and one County Primary.

Results of the samples taken are summarised as follows:—

Pool 1. Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation, and chlorination plant. Samples taken, 19; Satisfactory, 18; Unsatisfactory, 1. The latter result was inexplicable. There was no record of plant failure, samples for years past have been good, and samples subsequent to this particular one were all quite satisfactory.

Pool 2. Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation, and chlorination plant; also heated. Samples taken 22; Satisfactory, 22.

Pool 3. A small pool for learners, capacity 15,000 gallons, at a County Primary School. Has a circulation and filtration plant, with provision for drip-feed chlorination. Samples taken, 16; Satisfactory, 14; Unsatisfactory, 2. Both the latter occurred during hot periods when the bathing load was particularly heavy.

Pool 4. A small pool at a private school, samples being taken by arrangement with the Headmaster. No filtration or circulation system; pool has to be emptied, cleaned out and refilled. Chlorine added by hand. Samples taken, 9; Satisfactory, 6; Unsatisfactory, 3. Following the three unsatisfactory results a discussion took place with the Headmaster and Science Master, who thereafter took over direct supervision of the pool, resulting in closer attention to chlorine dosage and cleansing procedure. Subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Pool 5. A small pool of the prefabricated plastic-lined type, at a private school. Has to be emptied, cleaned and refilled; chlorine added by hand. Samples taken as the result of co-operation with the Principal. Samples taken, 11; Satisfactory, 8; Unsatisfactory, 3, in each case apparently because of failure in chlorination to a sufficient degree to overcome the variation in demand created by weather conditions and the number of bathers using the pool.

AIR POLLUTION

It may be seen from the Chief Public Health Inspector’s report that 247 inspections were made in connection with this subject. This compares with 183 in 1965, although the number of complaints received—nine—was exactly half that for 1965. Many of the inspections, it is true, were carried out in the course of investigating one of the complaints, but a large number were of a more general nature—keeping an eye on possible trouble spots—which is an essential role in the prevention, rather than the cure, of nuisance.

At the February meeting, the Chairman of the Committee reported on a visit he had made to the North Holmwood Brickworks with the Chief Public Health Inspector in order to see conditions there himself. He said that he had seen the latest methods were employed for the elimination of possible nuisances from the emission of oil smuts and the Management were most anxious to avoid nuisance to nearby residents. This certainly bears out my own impression which I reported last year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

SCHOOLS

As in previous years there were several occasions on which the Public Health Department’s services were required to deal with minor rodent infestations in schools and school canteens.

The Public Health Inspectors, in carrying out their duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, inspect school canteens as a matter of routine, and in addition, their services are available to examine and advise on foods delivered there in the case of doubt as to condition.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i> <i>(1)</i>	<i>Number on</i> <i>Register</i> <i>(2)</i>	<i>Inspections</i> <i>(3)</i>	<i>Written</i> <i>Notices</i> <i>(4)</i>	<i>Occupiers</i> <i>Prosecuted</i> <i>(5)</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	5	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	88	20	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	1	1	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted</i>
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	REFERRED		
				<i>to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable						
Ventilation	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage						
of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or						
defective		—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the						
Act (not including offences						
relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	SECTION 110		<i>No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists</i>	SECTION 111		<i>Prosecution</i>
	<i>No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 110</i>	<i>No. of cases of defaults in sending list to the Council</i>		<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	
	(1) (c)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc., cleaning and washing)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Factories on the register are classified as follows

	<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Aerated Water	1	—
Agricultural Engineers	2	—
Bacon Curing	1	—
Bookbinding	1	—
Boot Repairs	3	—
Brickmaking	1	—
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	5	—
Cinematograph Operators	1	—
Cleaning and Pressing	4	—
Coach Building	1	—
Electricity Generating Station	1	—

	<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Engineering (General)	18	—
Fish Curing	—	1
Flour Mills	1	—
Gasholder Station	1	—
Laundries	1	—
Milk Pasteurisers	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	18	—
Printing	4	—
Radio Engineers	3	1
Sausage Manufacturers	4	—
Screen Printing	2	—
Slaughterhouses	1	—
Tailoring	3	2
Tent Making	1	—
Timber Merchants	1	—
Typewriter Repairs	2	—
Tyre Maintenance	1	—
Upholsterers, etc.	2	1
Watch and Clock Repairs	1	—
Wine Bottling	1	—
Woodwork	1	—

Two notifications of out-workers were received.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered, and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.

4. HOUSING

The Council's properties increased by 129 units during the year, due to the completion of the Rough Rew development and Fairfield Court, London Road. The latter consists of Warden-controlled flats, and the Rough Rew Scheme contains a similar feature. The summary of all units is as follows:—

<i>Description</i>	<i>B.S.R.</i>	<i>Accommodation—Bedrooms</i>				<i>Total</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
Houses (built by Council)	—	—	212	821	11	1,044
Bungalows „ „ „	—	56	—	—	—	56
Flats „ „ „	65	178	186	15	—	444
Maisonettes „ „ „	—	—	—	35	2	37
Houses in areas acquired by C.P.O.'s in course of clearance procedure	—	—	5	4	—	9
Other houses purchased	—	—	—	6	—	6
TOTALS	65	234	403	881	13	1,596

Fifty-one houses were built by private enterprise.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspection, supervision, and sampling at the pasteurising plant which is established in the district.

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors carried out sampling and inspection work under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 on behalf of the County Medical Officer, the Surrey County Council being responsible, as Food and Drugs Authority for the District, for the issue of all dealers' licences and the sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the information that a total of 67 samples for analysis were taken in this district. These included 43 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the county in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority a total of 968 samples were taken for analysis, including 644 of milk. Sixty-one were found to be below standard, 24 of these being of milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE CREAM, AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken, and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

6. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1965 and 1936 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	Notifications (corrected)		
	1966	1965	1936
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0.04	0.17	1.78
Whooping Cough	0.09	0.34	*
Diphtheria	—	—	1.13
Erysipelas	—	—	0.17
Smallpox	—	—	—
Measles	5.06	7.89	*
Pneumonia	0.04	0.04	0.23
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	0.09	0.08	—
Dysentery	0.13	—	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.30	0.08	0.72
Non-Respiratory	0.09	—	0.36

** Disease not notifiable at that time*

The table on page 24 shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1966, classified according to age and sex.

SCARLET FEVER

One case of scarlet fever was notified during the year, compared with four in 1965.

WHOOPING COUGH

Two cases of whooping cough were notified during 1966 compared with eight in the previous year.

MEASLES

One hundred and seventeen cases of measles were notified during the year, compared with 183 in 1965.

DYSENTERY

There were three cases of Sonne Dysentery notified during the year, involving two families.

FOOD POISONING

Two isolated cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Both belonged to the Salmonella typhi-murium group. In neither case was the source of infection ascertained.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Two notifications of puerperal pyrexia were received from the maternity unit of the Dorking General Hospital, both of which related to patients who were admitted from addresses outside the Dorking Urban District.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

Three notifications of pulmonary and two of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners concerning residents of the district in whom the active disease was recognized for the first time. The table below gives a comparison of tuberculosis incidence and mortality rates since 1934.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934–66

(Quinquennial Averages, 1934–63)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Notifications</i>	<i>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
1934–1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939–1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944–1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949–1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954–1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959–1963	5	0.27	1	0.03
1964	4	0.17	1	0.04
1965	2	0.08	1	0.04
1966	5	0.21	1	0.04

Deaths from Tuberculosis

One death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was assigned to the district.

The trend, which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years, can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

Register of Notified persons

During the year the names of five persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 9 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications		By removals to	
relating to persons already		other districts	3
residing in this district	5	By recovery	5
Transfer of persons		By death	1*
notified in other districts			
now residing in this area	3		
Posthumous notifications	1		
	9		9

*The cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis

At the end of the year the number of names remaining on the register was 59, the same as in the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

31.12.60	98
31.12.61	92
31.12.62	95
31.12.63	87
31.12.64	70
31.12.65	59

Mass Radiography

During the year, units of the mobile Radiography Service visited the Dorking Urban District and 1,474 persons were examined, including 390 industrial workers and 60 school personnel.

Tuberculosis Care Committee

There is a voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee in Dorking which works in close association with the staff of the Chest Clinic. The Council was represented on the Care Committee during the year by Councillor Mrs. S. King.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the Surrey County Health Centres.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons of forty years of age and under, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services of all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if vaccination is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children nearing school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers protected by these various procedures are given below.

Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year 197 primary vaccinations, and 69 re-vaccinations, were performed by medical practitioners.

Recent investigations suggest that any risks connected with smallpox vaccination tend to be lowest between the age of one and two years, and this is the most favourable time for vaccination.

Immunization against Diphtheria

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 354 children received primary immunization and 171 reinforcing doses.

Immunization against Whooping Cough

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 383 children received immunization. In the case of 354 children the primary immunization was combined with protection against diphtheria and tetanus.

Immunization against Tetanus

During the year 362 children were immunized against tetanus for the first time, and of these 354 received protection simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

I am indebted to Dr. T. H. Bingham, Divisional Medical Officer, South-Eastern Division of the Surrey County Council, for the following information relating to vaccination against poliomyelitis of residents of the Urban District during the year 1966.

	<i>Oral</i>	<i>Quadrillin</i>	<i>Salk</i>
Persons born in the years 1966	65	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 1965	228	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 1964	30	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 1963	18	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 1962	44	—	—
„ „ „ „ „ 1961	15	—	—
Total Primary doses	400	—	—
Booster doses	249	—	—

B.C.G. Vaccination

This protection is available at Chest Clinics for contacts in the families of tubercular persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. The vaccination in schools is carried out by the medical staff of the Divisional Medical Officer who has provided the following figures in relation to the work done in local schools in 1966.

Number offered vaccination	424
Number consenting	294 (equivalent to 69.3%)
Number vaccinated	269 (equivalent to 63.4%)

Of the 294 children for whom consents were obtained, 15 failed to attend for Mantoux testing and ten (3.2%) were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test and, therefore, did not require B.C.G. vaccination.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1966

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PIPPBROOK,
DORKING.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The compilation of an annual report is not in itself a difficult task, for providing that the records which should be kept have been properly maintained, it is largely a question of summarising the results. It is also true that those members of the Council who served on the Public Health Committee during the period under review are already aware, through the reports submitted to each meeting of the Committee, of the majority of the details which are now presented.

Nevertheless, only when the annual picture is complete is it possible to pinpoint items which may be of particular interest, or apparent shortcomings which may merit more detailed consideration in the future, for much of the day-to-day work of the inspectors is largely influenced by problems which arise at short notice during investigation of complaints or even during a normal routine inspection.

Comparison of one year's work with another, or even with what one might estimate should be accomplished, would be simpler if one were assured of a full staff establishment, with knowledge and experience of the area, all the time, but it is now some four years since this happy position prevailed. Changes, as we know, are inevitable and often for the better, yet much time is lost while posts remain unfilled, and even when they are, the period of "settling in" takes a little time.

Turning from generalities to the year 1966—the vacancy for a public health inspector, which had occurred in July 1965, remained unfilled until March 1966. In September, one of the department's two clerks resigned, and in an endeavour to meet the Government's suggestions on local economies during the periods of "freeze" and "severe restraint" the Council decided that the post should not be re-advertised, and that the other clerk/typist, engaged primarily on clerical duties in connection with the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, should instead undertake all the clerical and typing work of the department.

The following pages indicate the variety of duties undertaken. In some instances, notably meat inspection, there is an appreciable increase on the previous year's figures. In others, although some increase may have been achieved, the results, for example, of service of notices, are not all that might be hoped for, but to make good the back-log of work created by previous staff shortage takes time, and I think that your inspectors deserve credit for their efforts in this connection. Fortunately, no new legislation of a major character affected our work during the year.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and support. To Dr. Plumley I am indebted for his sympathetic consideration of our problems and the advice willingly given, and to other departments for co-operation in matters of joint interest. My thanks are due to my Deputy and the other members of my own staff, for without the work which they carry out, this report would be a very scanty affair.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarized as follows:—

General Sanitation

Water Supply	21
Drainage	209
Stables and Piggeries	2
Air Pollution	247
Fried Fish Shops	1
Farms	14
Houses in Multiple Occupation	20
Caravans	988
Caravan Sites	108
Factories with Mechanical Power	19
Factories without Mechanical Power	1
O.S.R. Act—General Inspections	99
O.S.R. Act—Re-visits and Miscellaneous	158
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Swimming Pools	109
Licensed Premises	2
Refuse Collection—Dustbins	18
Refuse Disposal—Accumulations	20
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	4,420
Wasps' Nests	149
Schools	38
Shops	58
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	679
Unsuccessful Visits	408
Pet Animals Act	1
Fireguards Act	1

Housing

<i>Under Public Health Acts:</i>	
No. of houses inspected	48
No. of re-inspections	168
<i>Under Housing Acts:</i>	
No. of houses inspected	21
No. of re-inspections	63

Filthy or Verminous Premises:

No. of houses inspected	3
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	60
Improvement Grant Visits	235
Rent Act, 1957	8

Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	10
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	50
Food Poisoning Enquiries	4

Meat and Food Inspection

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouse	627
Visits to Shops and Stalls	3
Visits to Other Premises	2

Visits to:

Butchers	21
Canteens	6
Dairies and Milk Distributors	61
Fishmongers and Poulterers	18
Food Preparing Premises	33
Grocers	114
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	5
Ice-cream Premises	43
Market Stalls	54
Restaurants	32
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	3
Wholesalers	23
Hospitals	1
Licensed Premises	1
Bakeries	5

Visits in connection with Sampling:

Milk—Bacteriological	56
Water—Bacteriological	85
Ice-cream—Bacteriological	27
Miscellaneous Samples	21
Miscellaneous Food Visits	36
Food Hygiene Visits	84

9,825

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary is as follows:—

Preliminary (figures in parentheses indicate Verbal Notices)

Outstanding on 1st January, 1966	66
Issued during the year	115 (26)
Complied with during the year	62 (10)

Statutory Action necessary	11
Outstanding on 31st December, 1966	95
Cancelled during the year	13

Statutory

Outstanding on 1st January, 1966	2
Issued during the year	13
Complied with during the year	9
Outstanding on 31st December, 1966	4
Cancelled during the year	2

COMPLAINTS

Four hundred and eighty-three complaints were received from the public as follows:—

Flooded cellars and basements	3
Dampness, Defective roofs, etc.	30
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	2
Other defects—houses	11
Drainage	12
Rats and Mice	202
Unsound food	42
Defective cesspools	2
Nuisance from smell	15
Air Pollution	9
Ants	4
Beetles	1
Mosquitoes	1
Flies	13
Wasps' Nests	98
Miscellaneous insect pests	13
Miscellaneous	27
	—
	483

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED, ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

Drainage

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Cesspools overflowing	1	1
Drains—defective	3	3
Rainwater pipes—defective	4	5
Public sewers—choked/defective	2	2
Sinks—defective	1	1

Water Closets

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Chamber (walls, roof, etc.) defective	2	1
Flushing cisterns defective	5	3
Pans defective or dirty	—	1
Pans—new required	4	1
Seats required	—	1

Water Supply	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Inadequate supply	1	1
Defective supply pipes	1	—
General Defects and Nuisances	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Yards and Passages—defective paving	1	1
Accumulations	1	1
Ceilings—defective	2	2
Chimneystacks—defective	1	1
Chimney pots—defective	1	1
Doors—defective	3	3
Door frames—defective	3	1
Door thresholds—defective	1	1
Eavesgutters—defective	3	5
Floors—defective	7	6
Internal walls—plastering required	1	1
Defective roofs	12	7
Reveals defective—doors & windows	1	—
Skirtings—defective	1	1
External steps—defective	1	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	1
Walls—damp	28	29
Walls—brickwork defective	1	1
Windows—defective	2	7
Windows—new required	2	2
Window frames—defective	1	—
Window cills—defective	1	1
Window sashcords—defective	8	6
Other nuisances	2	2

**NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR
AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966**

(1) Housing Act, 1957 Nil.

(2) Public Health Act, 1936

	<i>Houses</i>	<i>Other Premises</i>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1966	22	—
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1966	2	—
No. of Preliminary Notices served	36	3
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	18	2
No. of Preliminary Notices cancelled	7	—
Statutory Action necessary	11	—
No. of Statutory Notices served	13	—
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	9	—
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	2	—
No. of Preliminary Notices outstand- ing at 31st December, 1966	22	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1966	4	—

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The number of visits to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection is exactly the same as in 1965—viz. six hundred and twenty-seven.

On the other hand, the through-put of animals showed a marked increase, the overall percentage being 26.73. Taking individual categories, however, cattle were up by 71.5 per cent on the previous year, calves 88.39 per cent, and sheep 30.20 per cent, but these were offset to some extent by a decrease of 6.69 per cent in the number of pigs slaughtered.

The incidence of *Cysticercus bovis* showed an increase for the second consecutive year, twenty cattle being found to be affected by viable cysts—a rate of 0.84 per cent compared with 0.71 last year.

Meat Inspection Tables 'A', 'B', and 'C' set out the details of animals killed and inspected, the reasons for condemnation, and the weights of carcasses and organs rejected as unfit.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Three licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and one licence was issued to an applicant subject to a condition that he should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.

Table 'A'

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>			<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>		<i>Swine</i>	TOTAL
	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>				
Number killed	2,107	258	211	4,881	3,924		11,381
Number inspected	2,107	258	211	4,881	3,924		11,381
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	3	11	2	4	14		34
Carcases of which some part of organ was condemned	532	130	4	263	552		1,481
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	25.39	54.65	2.84	5.47	14.42		
Tuberculosis only							
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—		—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	6		7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	0.04	—	—	—	0.15		
Cysticercosis							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	1	—	10	—		30
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	19	1	—	—	—		20
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—		—
Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was: 11 tons 11 cwt. 2 qtrs. 1½ lbs.							

Table 'B' MEAT INSPECTION—REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION

DESCRIPTION	Number Slaughtered	T.B.		OTHER DISEASES										TOTAL	
		Generalized	Localized	Abscesses	Actinomycosis and Actino-bacillosis	Bruising and Oedema	C. Bovis and C. Ovis	Other Cysts and Parasitic Infections	Diseases of the Liver	Injuries	Pericarditis	Peritonitis and Pleurisy	Septicaemia		Miscellaneous Diseases
Bovines (excluding Calves) Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and/or Tongues Skirts Hearts Livers Lungs Intestines Kidneys Spleens Uteri or Udders	2,365		1	2 4 6	5	3 1 2	13 8	1 1 2 13 12 1	452	1	9	1 11 46 24 8 11	3	8 1 3 5 2 4 1 12	14 5 25 20 19 613 51 11 7 14 16
Calves Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses	211			3					2	1 1				1 1	2 7
Sheep Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and Tongues Hearts Livers Lungs	4,881			2 1 9			10	1 90 1	131	1	6	1 2 6		3 11 2 5	4 14 1 17 234 12
Pigs Whole carcasses and offal Part carcasses Heads and Tongues Hearts Livers Lungs Intestines Kidneys Udders Stomachs	3,924		1 6	8 3 1 5				390		2 1	124	1 1 61 49 6 3	4	7 1 2 1 40 3 4	14 12 11 124 453 89 9 4 5 3
TOTAL	11,381		9	160	5	6	31	512	585	8	139	231	7	117	1,810

Table 'C' WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

<i>Whole Carcase & Offal</i>		<i>Part Carcase</i>	<i>Head &/or Tongue</i>	<i>Heart</i>	<i>Lungs</i>	<i>Liver</i>	<i>Kidneys</i>	<i>Uterus</i>	<i>Udder</i>	<i>Skirt</i>	<i>Intestines</i>	<i>Spleen</i>	<i>Stomach</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
<i>lbs.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
(a) Tuberculosis														
Bovines	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	35
Pigs	—	12	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74
(b) Other Diseases														
Bovines	7,755	29	767	75½	527	10,330	33	—	343	72½	76	28	48	20,084
Calves	99	20	10	½	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141½
Pigs	2,625	251	82	87½	205	1,263	11	—	54	—	56	—	10	4,644½
Sheep	340	8	15	14½	21	531	5	—	15	1	—	—	—	950½
(c) Total Weights—All Diseases														
Bovines	7,755	29	793	75½	527	10,330	33	—	343	72½	85	28	48	20,119
Calves	99	20	10	½	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141½
Pigs	2,625	263	144	87½	205	1,263	11	—	54	—	56	—	10	4,718½
Sheep	340	8	15	14½	21	531	5	—	15	1	—	—	—	950½
TOTALS	10,819	320	962	178	755	12,134	49	—	412	73½	141	28	58	25,929½

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and they were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	<i>Tins</i>	<i>Bottles & Jars</i>	<i>Pkts.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	WEIGHT				
					<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	
Beef						1	19	8	
Offal							10	0	
Fish	180				2	2	1	0	
Bacon and Ham						2	12	1	
Tinned Ham					1	3	8	5	
Canned Meat					4	0	0	11	
Milk	152								
Butter							3	0	
Vegetables	905	1	1,129						
Soup	119								
Preserves	17	27							
Savouries		9							
Fruit	2,062		33						
Cereals	16								
Pickles and Sauces	7	53							
Cream	10	11							
Fruit Juice	106		42						
Puddings	52		290						
Beverages	2								
TOTAL	3,628	101	1,494	—	9	1	26	9	

(c) Milk

(i) Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65, milk retailed to the public must be sold under one of the four permissible designations—‘Pasteurised’, ‘Sterilised’, ‘Untreated’, or ‘Ultra Heat Treated’. A test is prescribed for each category.

Licences to enable distributors to sell milk of the designations they choose are issued by the Surrey County Council, as Food & Drugs Authority for the district, but the Urban District Council’s Public Health Inspectors act as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspecting the premises of applicants for licences, and for subsequent routine sampling and inspections at such premises when licences have been issued.

During the year 87 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at West Park Hospital, Epsom, for the prescribed tests. All were satisfactory, as shown in the following summaries:—

	Pasteurised Milk			
	<i>Methylene Blue Reductase Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>	
<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
69	69	—	69	—

Untreated Milk		
<i>Methylene Blue Reductase Test</i>		
<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
10	10	—

Sterilised Milk		
<i>Turbidity Test</i>		
<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
6	6	—

Ultra Heat Treated Milk		
<i>Colony Count Test</i>		
<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
2	2	—

(ii) *Other Tests.* In addition to the foregoing, one sample of ‘Untreated’ milk was submitted for the guinea pig inoculation test for tubercle bacilli, the result being negative, and seven were submitted for the Brucella Ring Test for the detection of *Brucella abortus*—the cause of Brucellosis in herds, and a possible source of undulant fever in man, resulting from drinking untreated milk from infected cows. All were negative.

(iii) *Milk sold under Special Designation.* Dealer’s licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 issued by the Surrey County Council were held by firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows.

For the sale of Untreated Milk (pre-packed)	5
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	16
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	9
For the sale of Ultra Heat Treated Milk (pre-packed)	4
Bottling licence for Untreated Milk	1
Pasteuriser’s Licence	1

(d) Ice-cream

	<i>Samples Taken</i>	<i>Provisional Grade</i>			
		<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>
Soft Ice-cream	12	4	3	2	3
Other Ice-cream	4	—	—	2	2
	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	16	4	3	4	5

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—Sections 13 to 21

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale, etc., of Food to the Public

Although there appears to be an excessive number of contraventions carried forward, this is largely due to the fact that final inspections of works in hand had not been carried out by the end of the year.

No legal proceedings were taken under the Act or Regulations.

CONTRAVENTIONS				
<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Carried Forward 31.12.65</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Carried Forward 31.12.66</i>
5	1	—	1	—
6	4	2	1	5
8	1	—	1	—
14	1	4	4	1
16	2	3	2	3
17	1	1	2	—
18	3	—	2	1
19	2	2	2	2
23	16	6	8	14
24	1	—	—	1
27	—	2	2	—

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under 'grocer' only):—

Bread and Cake shops (including premises with bakehouses)	6
Butchers	12
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	10
Grocers	44
Sweet Confectioners	22
Vegetarian Stores	1
Food Manufactories	1

Catering Establishments:—

Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	28
Public Houses and Hotels	39
Office and Works Canteens	14
Private Schools and Children's Homes	8
Schools Canteens	10
Nursing Homes and Institutions	6
Clubs	12
Students Hostel	1
	—

118

TOTAL

221

2. Premises Registered under Section 16

Manufacture of sausages	14
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food	15
Storage and sale of ice-cream	87
Manufacture, storage, and sale of ice-cream	1

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:—

Number of Dairies	2
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	18

SHOPS ACT 1950 to 1965

Fifty-eight visits were paid to shops for the purposes of the Acts.

Although the Shop (Early Closing Days) Act, 1965, gave the occupiers of shops a free choice, subject to certain conditions, the majority still continue to keep Wednesday as their early closing day.

The following summary indicates the various types of shops in the district.

Arts and Crafts	1
Antiques	12
Books	1
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	7
Boots and Shoes (Repairs and Accessories)	7
Bread and Cakes	6
Butchers	12
Caravan Accessories	2
Carpets	1
Children's Wear	2
China and Glass	2
Chemists	7
Clock Sellers	1
Coal Order Offices	2
Coffee Imports and Sales	2
Corn and Seed Merchants	2
Decorators' Sundries	4
Drapers and Haberdashers	7
Dyers and Cleaners	5
Electrical Goods, Radio and Television	10
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	2
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	5
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	9
Grocers	21
Grocers and General Stores	18
Hairdressers	20
Heating Engineers	1
Ironmongers, Hardware and Builders' Sundries	8
Jewellers	3
Launderettes	3
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	39
Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicles and Accessories	18
Music Shops	2
Newsagents and Stationers	14
Opticians	4
Outfitters	19
Pet Shops	1
Photographic Goods	3
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	28

Sports Goods, Cycles and Toys	3
Supermarkets	4
Timber Merchant	2
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	12
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	5
Wool Shops	4
Wholesale Distributor—Frozen Foods	1
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Grocers	1
Wholesale Stationers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1
	<hr/>
	362

AIR POLLUTION

Nine of the complaints received came under this heading. One, which was passed to us by the police, covered some five or six messages which they had received concerning the emission of black smoke from the chimney of the cinema. Prompt investigation revealed that a fault had occurred in one of the oil-fired boilers. This was put out of action until satisfactory repairs had been effected.

One complaint referred to nuisance from the burning of tree branches and rubbish during clearance of a building site, and two to the burning of trade refuse.

Smoke and fumes from a small factory created considerable nuisance because no proper chimney had been erected, but this was immediately rectified following representations by the department.

No evidence was found to substantiate two of the complaints—one regarding a garden bonfire, and one, from a house in the built-up town area, to the effect that oil smuts were falling, after being carried some two miles from the North Holmwood Brickworks.

Only one instance of smuts from the brickworks was reported, and on enquiry it was found that this had coincided with a short emission of dark smoke following testing of the alarm system.

The ninth complaint alleged nuisance from fumes from Diesel engines on the railway line, but the result of enquiries in the area affected was that a certain amount of smut fall-out was also occurring, and there was the possibility of an alternative source being responsible for both fumes and smuts. Investigations were still in hand at the end of the year.

CARAVAN SITES

Of the sites in the Box Hill area, three contain more than 100 caravans, two are in the 50 to 100 group, and eight have numbers varying from 9 to 40. The remaining ten are small sites for one or two caravans. In addition, one site at Brockham contains four vans, while at North Holmwood one was newly licensed for the stationing of a caravan pending the erection of a farmhouse.

Minor variations in numbers frequently occur, but on a mid-year check on all sites within a period of approximately one week, the position was as follows.

- (a) Number permitted by licences issued: 816, including 487 in permanent occupation.
- (b) Number present at time of survey: 763, including 448 in permanent occupation.

Two new licences were issued under the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960—one for a single caravan as mentioned above, the other for seventeen caravans on a piece of land forming an extension of Surrey Hills Trailer Park. A licence variation in one case permitted an increase of one caravan following demolition of a chalet on a site licensed for eight caravans.

Twelve of the thirteen largest sites in Box Hill Road, Ashurst Drive, and Fort Road, are now connected to main drainage.

HOUSING ACTS

(A) SLUM CLEARANCE

(i) Clearance Areas

Progress in slum clearance ground to a halt, due to the need to await rehousing of the occupants of the various areas referred to in last year's report, followed by demolition of the houses in those areas which are suitable for redevelopment.

By the end of the year this process had started, sixty-five families (containing 156 persons) having been displaced and accommodated elsewhere, and sixteen of the houses had been demolished.

(ii) Individual Unfit Houses

One house was demolished in pursuance of a demolition order.

(B) OTHER HOUSING ACTION

Unfit houses made fit:—

(a) After informal action	25
(b) After formal notice:	
(i) Under Public Health Acts	9
(ii) Under Housing Acts	Nil

(C) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(i) Standard

	<i>Owner/Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	7	4
Number of applications approved	6	4
Number of applications refused	1	Nil
2. Number of dwellings improved	7	2
	£ s. d.	
3. Amount paid in grants	914 0 5	
4. Average grant per house	101 11 2	
5. Amenities provided:—		
(a) fixed bath		6
(b) shower		Nil
(c) wash hand basin		7
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)		9
(e) water closet (1) within dwelling		5
(2) accessible from dwelling		Nil
(f) food store		1

(ii) Discretionary

	<i>Owner/Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	7	4
2. Number of applications approved	4	4
3. Number of applications refused	3	Nil
4. Number of dwellings improved	8	4
	£	s. d.
5. Amount paid in grants	3,168	18 1
6. Average grant per house	264	1 6

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	22
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	9
3. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for	
(a) Management Orders (Section 12)	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	Nil
4. Number of houses on which have been made	
(a) Management Orders	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding	Nil
5. Number of notices served	
(a) To make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	Nil
(b) To require additional services or facilities	Nil
(c) Where work has been carried out in default	Nil
6. Number of prosecutions since passing of Housing Act, 1961, in respect of	
(a) Management	Nil
(b) Directions	Nil
(c) Overcrowding (Section 90 Housing Act 1957)	Nil
7. Number of control orders made (Housing Act 1964)	Nil
8. Number of control orders terminated	Nil
9. Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:	
Number of houses	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
with following number of	
separate occupancies	1 12 5 2 1 — — — — 1 —

RENT ACT, 1957

Two applications were received for certificates of disrepair. One was refused, and in the other case the landlord gave an undertaking under Paragraph 5, First Schedule.

No application was received for cancellation of a certificate.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Ten visits of investigation and forty-nine miscellaneous enquiries were made in cases of infectious disease, plus four visits concerning food poisoning.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One licence was issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. On inspection, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for licences were received in respect of four premises, three being for renewal of existing licences, and one being new.

All were granted after inspection and report.

PEST CONTROL

1. Rats and Mice

Although the details required in the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and reproduced below, are considerably reduced as compared with previous years, the actual work carried out followed the usual pattern.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in district	8,434	29
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	418	3
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	175	1
(ii) Mice	99	—
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1,674	20
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	147	7
(ii) Mice	37	2

2. Insect Pests

(a) *Fleas*

Two private houses were treated to eradicate fleas, the number of rooms involved being twelve.

(b) *Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles*

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in a laundry, an old people's home, and the Dorking General Hospital, the latter being inspected and treated under an annual contract.

(c) *Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ants)*

At the General Hospital 38 visits were made involving 72 room treatments.

(d) *Garden Ants*

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital eleven room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at eight private houses, eight council houses, and a residential school.

(e) *Mosquitoes*

Two ponds and a ditch were sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(f) *Wasps*

Eighty-nine wasps' nests were treated and destroyed.

(g) *Flies*

Infestations in one council flat, five private houses, one hotel, and a students' hostel were dealt with by the use of insecticides.

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT,
1963

1. Inspections

The number of general inspections carried out during the year was again below a really satisfactory level, as the vacancy for a public health inspector, referred to in last year's report, remained unfilled until March. In addition, during the last three months of the year, the department's clerical staff consisted of one clerk/typist for all purposes.

2. Statistical summary

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. on register at 31st Dec., 1966</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	91	2,025
Retail shops	185	940
Wholesale shops, warehouses	9	162
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	47	398*
	<hr/> 332	<hr/> 3,525

**Of these, 304 were employed in catering establishments open to the public, and 94 in canteens*

The total of 3,525 included 1,730 males and 1,795 females.

3. Results of inspections

As a result of the general inspections carried out, preliminary notices regarding 163 contraventions were issued in respect of 68 premises. Many of these contraventions were of a comparatively minor nature, and in fact in such cases only a verbal intimation was given. Unfortunately, by the end of the year, the premises involved had not all been revisited, so the figures shown as outstanding in the summary given overleaf probably indicate a position far worse than was really the case.

The re-inspections which were carried out revealed that 36 notices had been complied with in full, and eight in part, making a total of 112 contraventions remedied. In addition, four notices regarding 16 contraventions were cancelled owing to the vacation of premises, changes of occupier or circumstances, etc.

Summary

(a) Preliminary Notices

<i>Outstanding 31.12.65</i>	<i>Served 1966</i>	<i>Complied with 1966</i>	<i>Cancelled 1966</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.66</i>
31	68	36	4	59

(b) Contraventions

<i>Section</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.65</i>	<i>Found 1966</i>	<i>Remedied 1966</i>	<i>Cancelled 1966</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.66</i>
4	10	7	10	1	6
5	8	2	4	2	4
6 (1)	1	—	1	—	—
6 (4)	5	6	10	—	1

<i>Section</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.65</i>	<i>Found 1966</i>	<i>Remedied 1966</i>	<i>Cancelled 1966</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.66</i>
7	7	4	5	—	6
8	6	4	5	2	3
9	12	18	8	2	20
10	14	28	14	2	26
11	—	2	1	—	1
12	4	—	1	1	2
13	1	1	2	—	—
15	1	—	1	—	—
16 (1)	12	12	13	1	10
16 (2)	3	8	3	—	8
16 (4)	—	1	—	—	1
17	4	3	3	1	3
18	2	—	—	1	1
19	2	1	—	1	2
24	9	24	16	2	15
27	1	—	1	—	—
50	3	42	14	—	31

4. Accidents

Only two accidents, both of a minor nature, were notified in accordance with Section 48 of the Act, so either the employees in this area enjoyed a year remarkably free from accidents, or employers failed to carry out their statutory obligation, although it must be said that no information to substantiate the latter view came to the notice of the department.

5. Conclusion

Modernisation of shop and offices continued steadily and discussion at this stage still proves to be the most effective way of achieving the best conditions for those employed, or to be employed, in the premises under review.

One point which is becoming more and more obvious is that the requirements of Section 49 (1) of the Act and of the Notification of Employment of Persons Order, 1964, are being increasingly overlooked by persons taking over shop and office premises, and it would seem that there might be advantage in some form of publicity on a national level.

INDEX

- Accidental Deaths, 12
- Air Pollution, 19, 40
- Ambulance Facilities, 13
- Analysis of Mortality, 11
- Area of District, 7
- Birth Rate, 7
- Births: live, illegitimate and still, 7, 8
- Caravans and Caravan Sites, 17
- Causes of Death, 11
- Census 1961, 7
- Chief Public Health Inspector's Letter, 28
- Caravans, 17, 40
- Clinics and Treatment Centres, 13, 14
- Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 10
- Complaints, 31
- Cremation, 15
- Deaths, 7, 9, 11
- Density of Population, 7
- Drainage and Sewerage, 17
- Dysentery, 23
- Factories, 19
- Family Planning Association, 14
- Food Hygiene Regulations 1960, 37
- Food Inspection and Supervision, 22
- Food Hygiene (General)
 - Regulations 1960, 37
- Food and Drugs Act 1955, 22
- Food Poisoning, 23
- General Health Services, 13
- Hospital Facilities, 13
- Houses, number inhabited, 7
- Housing, 21
- Housing Inspections, 41
- Ice-Cream Samples, 37
- Immunization, 26
- Infant Deaths, 7
- Infant Mortality, 9, 10
- Infectious Diseases—notifications, 23
- Insect Pests, 43
- Inspections—
 - Food, Housing, Infectious Diseases, 29
- Laboratory Facilities, 13
- Mass Radiography, 26
- Maternal Mortality, 12
- Meals on Wheels, 14
- Measles, 23
- Meat and Other Foods—condemned, 33
- Medical Officer of Health's Letter, 5
- Milk Supply, 36
- Mortuary, Public, 15
- National Assistance Acts, 15
- Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 23
- Offices, Shops, and
 - Railway Premises Act 1963, 44
- Pest Control, 43
- Pet Animals Act 1951, 42
- Population, 7
- Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, 43
- Public Cleansing, 17
- Public Health—Committee, 3
- Puerperal Pyrexia, 23
- Rateable Value, 7
- Rent Act 1957, 42
- Road Accidents, 12
- Samaritans, 14
- Sanitary Circumstances of the Area, 16
- Sanitary Inspection of the Area, 5
- Scarlet Fever, 23
- Schools, 19
- Sewerage and Sewage Works, 17
- Shops Act 1950–1965, 39
- Slaughter of Animals Act 1958, 33
- Slaughtering, 33
- Slum Clearance Programme, 41
- Southern Divisional Health
 - Sub-Committee, 3
- Staff, 4
- Still Births, 7
- Statistics of the Area, 7
- Suicide, 12
- Swimming Pools and Baths, 18
- Tuberculosis, 25
- Tuberculosis Care Committee, 3
- Vaccination, 26
- Venereal Diseases Clinics, 14
- Water—Sampling, 16
- Water Supply, 16
- Whooping Cough, 23

8364

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